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NI BULLETIN



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INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

November 1979 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by January 1, 1980, their membership will become effective that date.
(MT = Mail Trader)

- 1541-MT Herbert J. Kwart, P. O. Box 414404, Miami Beach, Fla. 33141
(World-wide Paper Money, Australia, New Zealand, Israel
Palestine, Turkey)
- 1542 Richard McPheeters, 6131 E. 31st St., Tulsa, Okla. 74135
(Dealer in World Coins, Dutch)
- 1543-MT Joseph Michael Daniels, 220 Hamilton St., Cambridge, Mass. 02139
(Ancient, Medieval, Islamic & Oriental Coins)
- 1544-MT James A. Vaughan
(German Willman Coins, Banknotes of the World)
- 1545-MT Bill Shumski, P. O. Box 18922, Denver Colo. 80218
(China, Japan, Ryukyu)
- 1546-MT Dennis Gill, P. O. Box 175, Garden City, N.Y. 11530
(Dealer in World Coins & Africa)
- 1547-MT Bill Mark
(Ancients)

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is made to Serge Huard for having donated the following book to the Library.

RESERVE BANK OF RHODESIA. *The Currency Media of Rhodesia*. Pub. 1973, 23pp, not illus. The coins and banknotes of Southern Rhodesia from the time of the Charter to 1953, of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland from 1953 to 1963, and of Rhodesia from 1964 to 1976 (1973-76 by a supplement).

II. In addition to the above we would like to extend our thanks to member Robert A. Plemmons for having donated a large number of magazines to the Library.

III. While we are on the subject of magazines we have completed our sets of *Whitman Numismatic Journal* and *World Coins* and are also current from 1962 on copies of *The Numismatist*. These three series are, however, only a small part of the vast world of numismatic magazines and newspapers. We are continually receiving requests for back issues of magazines that we cannot fill because of incomplete sets. This applies to both American and foreign magazines. Magazines, as well as books, can be donated to the Library with the corresponding sum being credited against income taxes as a donation (U.S. residents). Please keep your Library in mind when you are making room on your library shelves.

IV. The Library is in need of the following books for its collection:

- a. The four volumes of *Jetons et Mereaux*, by F. Feaardent.
- b. *Monnaies Conventionnelles et Monnaies de Necessite Belges (1816-1918)*, by M. Thirion and F. J. Bingen.
- c. *Monnaies et Billets de Necessite (1914-1931) Emissions Francaises et Coloniales*, by Argus Thimonnier.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr., Librarian

19TH NI MAIL BID SALE

The deadline for receiving lots for the next NI Mail Bid Sale is January 16, 1980. Maximum lots per member is 25. Minimum value per lot is \$3.00. Seller *MUST* place a minimum bid on all lots, which will not be printed in the catalog. If the mail bid committee disagrees with the description or grading of any coin, their opinion will hold, however, the seller will be allowed to withdraw the lot up until sale closing. Lots of more than one coin must be closely related by type, date, etc. The committee reserves the right to reject any lot it deems unsuitable. A charge of 15% will be made on all lots sold except gold which will be 5%. There will be a .25¢ charge for each lot not sold. Full postage and insurance will be charged to all lots returned to sellers. Mail all lots to Carl Young, P. O. Box 1836, Dallas, TX 75221, USA.

DONATION AUCTION

When sending in lots for the above mentioned Mail Bid Sale, please remember NI's DONATION AUCTION with a few donations to help the cause of the organization. Each donation auction item should have a value of \$3.00 or more (or for a group in one lot) to be worth listing. See page 205 of the July issue of this publication for more information on the NI DONATION AUCTION.

HAVE YOU USED THE NI LIBRARY LATELY?

If you are not using the NI Library, you are missing out on one of the best sections of NI.

To illustrate the point, in the spring of 1978 (yes, 1978) W. A. Haskell sent a request to Granvyl Hulse, our librarian, to locate a non-numismatic reference which contained some information needed for an article he was working on at the time. After a valiant effort failed, he wrote Mr. Haskell and told him he had been unable to locate the book but was still working on it. Well, Mr. Haskell's mail of early September this year brought a copy of the book from the Library. Persistence pays off!

As you see, if you aren't using the services of the library, too bad!

1954 PREFACE TO KELLER'S SIXTH EDIT. CATALOG

Translated from the German language by David Block, NI #894

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE

Dr. Arnold Keller gave his series of catalogs of German emergency money the general title, *Das deutsche Notgeld, 1914-1916*. He began the sixth edition, which was self-published, with the second volume of fractional notes, *Serienscheine*. In the introduction to that 1953 volume (translation by Darnell and Block in *NI BULLETIN*, April 1978, pp105-132) Dr. Keller promised an explanation of specialist terms in the introduction to Volume One.

In 1955 Dr. Keller began publication of the longer, first volume of fractional notes, *Verkehrsausgaben*. This volume was published in three parts, the first being prefaced by the "Forward to the Sixth Edition". In this forward, written in 1954, Dr. Keller repeats and sometimes expands or contradicts the remarks he made in the 1953 introduction, but more than half of this introduction is his explanation of technical terms. In this translation these terms have been left in German to serve as a glossary for English-speaking students of German paper money.

Through the courtesy of Dwight Musser, a Xerox copy of those fragile 1955 mimeographed sheets was obtained. The translator thanks Dwight Musser for lending the original work and thanks another friend, Tom Olmsted, for criticizing the translator's English, pointing out typos, and suggesting ways to improve the format. Thanks also go to R. A. Darnell for inspiring this work and to our friendly editor for prodding it along.

David Block
Gainesville, Florida
24 November 1978

Either the First or the Second World War (or both) brought a flood of emergency money to almost every European country. For some countries it was only a transitory episode; in others it lasted uninterrupted throughout the entire war. The emergency money flood swept over Germany in a series of waves which were almost always separated by troughs, periods of return to normal money circulation. The waves differed from each other in the causes for their issue, in their outward appearance, in the height of their values, and in other ways, so that each of these groups has its own appearance. That is why most of us collect these notes in individual groups: one person seeks notes of this period; another, that period. And that occasions an individual catalog for each group, even if the quantity of collectable German emergency money did not make it impossible for most collectors to collect all of the groups (unless a person contents himself with a representative number of each sort or chooses a geographically limited area). A general catalog would be completely impossible.

Thus a complete series of catalogs is necessary to cover the entire field of emergency money. This volume is dedicated to fractional notes, which followed in time as the second group and have been given their name in contradistinction to the notes of 1914, which included with fractional notes a preponderance of larger notes, up to twenty marks. The fractional notes are also in contrast to the group of large notes of 1918-1919, which includes only values of from one to one hundred marks. Admittedly, in a few cases these last were issued with a fifty pfennig note in the same series. In these cases we have to divide the issues in the catalog and put the pfennig notes with the fractionals and the mark values with the large notes.

The minted emergency money was produced during the same period as the fractional notes. It is listed in different catalogs, an earlier one by F. Giseke and a more recent one by W. Funck.

The edges of the emergency money periods cannot be sharply defined. Thus already between the end of 1916 and the fall of 1917 there were isolated issues of mark values (Hannover Hanomag [In these two word references Dr. Keller gives first a city name, then the company or individual who issued the note in question], Hattingen Henschel, Heidenheim Konsumverein, Leverkusen Bayer, all in values of one, two and five marks, with some threes), which argues for a perceptible lack of these denominations in large industries. But there are too few notes for their own group so nothing is left but to include them with the fractional notes. Later, in the time of the series notes, a number of places again issued emergency notes in mark values, to make a profit; these also must be cataloged along with the fractional notes.

The lack of small denominations began to be felt in the summer of 1916, although there were already precursive issues in 1915, for example, Oeynhausen. Collectors first encountered the new fractional notes when, having written to city treasurers to obtain notes of 1914, they received along with them or only in place of them, fractional notes of 1916, much to their annoyance. In the contemporary Viennese "War-collectors' News" it was discussed whether one should collect these

new notes or not. Today most of these early issues of 1916-1917 are numbered among the greatest rarities!

More and more of such issues appeared as the lack [of regular change] was felt throughout the entire country. Minted emergency money appeared in quantities too. Places soon even issued second and third series, whether because the first issue had already been used up or because the expiration date on it had been set too soon. Face values were mostly twenty five and fifty, often ten too; even one and five pfennig notes appeared many times. Emergency notes were issued by large firms and factories as well as cities, towns and districts.

Many theories have been advanced to give a reason for the shortage of small change. It was believed that because of the expansion of the occupied territory to all of Belgium, north France, Serbia, Poland, and the Baltic area, too much hard cash had flowed to those areas (the requirements of the Skat players were even enumerated!); however, even in these lands, except in Serbia, emergency money appeared everywhere, so they must have had a similar shortage. The origin was much more in the rise of the price of silver, which occurs in every fairly long war and finally raises the intrinsic value of silver coins above their face value, whereupon the coins then automatically disappear from circulation. This had happened before 1916 in many warring and neutral countries. The national bank added the argument that the striking of half marks had taken place too slowly because of the lack of workmen, but we did not see any of them at all still in circulation! Thus the nickel coins had to take over the function which had been filled by the silver coins, and naturally there weren't enough of them.

Doubtlessly the nickel coins were gradually withdrawn from circulation to obtain the metal necessary for war and replaced by zinc and iron coins. A further reason for the shortage was the hoarding of small change by municipal governments. The city of Strassburg in Alsace announced in an annual report that as a precaution they had laid up a supply of many millions of marks of change to insure the food supply and obviate the necessity of issuing emergency money (which they had to do anyway!). These sums of millions were then lacking everywhere. But small change was also hoarded by private citizens, particularly those in the country. That is why the rural postmen were notified in 1917 to give paper money for any amount of coins. In Berlin merchants figured five marks in change as 5.30 M. During February 1917 in many cities there appeared receipt cards, with which many businesses relieved the shortage. These had a value of five or ten marks. Housewives bought these cards from grocers and then had their purchases entered on them until the face value of the card was reached; any excess amount had to be carried over to a new card. We know of such cards from Braunschweig, Bückeburg, Hameln and Karlsruhe. They are to be considered as precursors of the fractional notes and of interest to economic history.

On the second of April, 1917, the Federal Treasury even considered demonetizing silver and nickel coins in order to free the hoards. Finally nothing else remained for the cities and towns to do except to fight the shortage with emergency money.

The same cause was effective in the pfennig issues of 1920. Because of the continuous sinking of our currency the value of the metal in

the copper coins rose above their face value and thereupon the coins disappeared from circulation. But the need for them continued to exist, particularly in southern Germany, where the pfennig had always played a greater role than in the north. (Thus in the federation of 1871 Bavaria retained for herself the right to strike half-pfennig coins so the price of beer would not have to be raised by a whole pfennig at a time! But they never struck any of them.) The logical consequence was that one and two pfennig emergency notes appeared. Where the municipal authorities were on their toes, they produced them themselves (Forst, Rehau, Traunstein, Vilsbiburg, etc.); in other cases the retailers were in due time forced to issue such emergency money. The reader can see where that led, from our entries under Munich. But we also have a few examples among the older emergency money, this confusion of currency prevailing if the city did not itself provide for fractional currency. A profusion of issues of small bills by merchants can be seen in Gerbstedt, Groitzsch, or Samotschin.

Admittedly an energetic federal leadership might have overcome the shortage. In 1915 the Russian government issued postage stamps printed on cardboard and then small notes as federal money. They were actually able to prevent the issue of local money almost entirely by this means. National fractional notes also appeared in other countries and in colonies. But in Germany the government tried to meet the need only by increasing the production of five and ten pfennig pieces in zinc and iron and could not eliminate the shortage.

The self-help of the towns and districts was certainly a thorn in the flesh of the authorities. They could not forbid them, because the need was too great, but they made it as difficult as possible. In August of 1917 the Prussian Minister of Trade sent a decree to the district administrations. To issue notgeld, a deposited credit had to be maintained in the Reichsbank, not only to guarantee later redemption but also to prevent tax evasion by means of untaxed money. Deposits of securities were not acceptable because they represented taxable funds. The issue of notgeld by banks was expressly prohibited. And to prevent the state from giving up its rights, Prussia declared that there was no question of permitting notgeld to be issued but merely a tacit toleration. Bavaria was cooperative. The Bavarian government announced on February 23, 1917, that it had no objection to the acceptance by state agencies of notgeld issued by cities, provided that the notes met the conditions of article two of the ministerial resolution of January 13, 1917, and that the places of issue would redeem the notes in regular money at any time without charge to the state treasury. A ministerial decree of Sachse-Weimar on May 12, 1917, permitted communities, companies, and cooperatives to issue notgeld if it was secured by a deposit in the Reichsbank. Saxony too issued regulations to control the issue of notgeld; small communities were flatly forbidden to do it (but such issues do exist) and only the free cities and leading officials were permitted to issue notgeld, following a precisely described form. That is the reason for the wide-spread similarity of the Saxon notes in text, form, and expiration dates. Finally, the states Anhalt, Lippe-Detmold and Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen issued fractional notes themselves.

Production. The older notes were extremely simple, but yet they were decently and neatly produced and make a thoroughly appealing impression. Pictures were completely lacking in the beginning; coats-of-arms and

pleasing arrangements of texts were enough. The differences in the money from one place to the next naturally led to many disadvantages in commerce and caused many cities to make agreements about reciprocal recognition of notgeld; thus, between Frankfurt am Main, Offenbach and Hanau, between Remscheid and Solingen, between Barmen, Elberfeld and Solingen, between Stuttgart and Ludwigsburg, and others. Then the abundance of notes and coins attracted an always growing number of collectors to procure and save these tokens; collectors' inquiries to the cities increased. But the answer still sometimes came that notgeld was issued for local circulation and not for collectors.

It gradually became different in 1918. More value was placed on a pleasing appearance and pictorial decoration; the technical production, too, constantly became more painstaking. As for watermarks, hardly ten examples of which can be found in 1914 notes, one hundred different sorts were finally used. Every place tried to surpass the others with beautiful or original productions, and gradually they counted on selling to collectors. In 1918 the first few examples appeared with several different pictures for the same face values, but soon entire series were produced, mostly with six designs for the same value, and, that not being enough, face values such as seventy five pfennigs were issued, which had never been needed in commerce, and from there the leap to the smaller mark denominations (up to ten marks) was not a great one. Such issues were hardly to be met with in circulation, or only a few sorts were put in circulation, which were often tagged by different numbers (Merseburg) or other paper (Halle, Sangerhausen), the notes being sold at inflated prices (administrative costs) to collectors. Naturally that aroused strong resentment everywhere, among the collectors as well as the government officials. Many collectors began to boycott the series notes, although many others immediately went wild about them and found more to see in them than in the relatively dry old issues. Thus the boycott could never take hold. But the deterioration of the notgeld issues caused the government, after many vain attempts (a February 24, 1921, decree by the Prussian Minister of Commerce that new issues would be permitted only in exceptional cases), finally, on July 17, 1922, to forbid any further issues of notgeld, with rather strong penalties. (And two months later they had to permit it again because of the devaluation of the paper mark!).

This description is not meant to be the basis of a value judgement, but merely a report of the historical termination of the affair. The series notes have been successful in their own way. They are really excellent educational material, with their countless illustrations of historical events, pictures of cities, buildings, famous people, and cultural scenes from widely different areas of life. The evilness of the inflated prices was soon forgotten, as the onward striding inflation brought all values to a similar level. Only a small number of obviously swindling issues (e.g., all of the notes issued by promoter Appel, like Neustadt in Holstein, Knivsberg, Süderbrarup, etc. which in addition were also tasteless to the highest degree) will be rejected or only added to the collection because they are there. It is precisely the series notes which still today bring us some new collectors, since only they are still available in large numbers, while the old circulation issues are hardly any longer to be met with.

But something else must be mentioned: The old circulation issues and the later series notes are two different things. It looks bad when

both are mixed together in an album. The author has the two groups separated in his own collection and finds that both only gain by it and give a uniform impression. Thus it is that this time the division has also been carried out in cataloging, not in any way only from this theoretical viewpoint, but also for practical reasons. The previous, fifth, edition of the *Fractional Note Catalog* was a bulky volume of 444 printed pages. Because of the still greater bulk of the new edition, it would hardly have been possible to bring it all together in one volume. Thus a division of the book was necessary, and this will be preferred by many collectors who are interested only in the series notes (this is the majority); thus they will receive a handy volume and not need to pay the higher price for the collected work.

As regards the continuous numbering of the issues, both parts, the previously published catalog of series notes and the present catalog of circulation issues, are united as a whole. In the main part, the notices of the circulation issues, the names of the places with series notes are entered and numbered; in addition there is a reference to the other catalog. Thus a doubled series of numbers is avoided and its possibility for errors.

A careful division of the two groups caused continual difficulty. In many cases it was impossible to carry it out logically. A few explanations will be given about that:

In the forward of the series catalog the aspects are set out by which the series notes are recognized as such. In the first place, all the issues were put in it which contained several simultaneously issued varieties of the same face value, and those which brought the higher values unnecessary to trade into circulation, for example, all issues containing 75 pfennig notes. But isolated 75 pfennig notes also existed in circulation issues, like those from Saalburg or Gerbstedt Hübner (it is likely that these were earlier discount notes, which were later used as notgeld). The Saalburg notes were actually issued only for circulation, as is shown by their almost uniform circulated condition, and in the case of Gerbstedt it would have been wrong to take this one issue out of a set of similar notes; the same applies to that of Chroscütz. In spite of doubts, the Bodenwerder 75 was left in the main catalog because the note still kept the appearance of circulation notes. The Fürstenberg one mark (of which only the reprint is found) would have had to have been put with the series notes as the only denomination of this value, and yet surely when it was issued no one had thought about collectors, or else original notes would have to be available!

A few issues may be perceived as first examples of series notes without the cities' having had to be thinking already then about exploiting the collector; they were also in circulation and have to have been necessity money: Freiburg im Breisgau, 3x50, and likely also the first Nördlingen issues, 5x20 and 5x50. Although the later issues of the latter unquestionably belong with the series notes, in order to distinguish between the first and later printings, all of the catalog text had to be brought together in one place, so the later issues are described along with the circulation issues. The 2x25 and 2x50 from Meppen show obviously unintended color differences, no intentional differentiation, thus they are circulation issues. The first issue of Hamm (2x50) was also previously placed with the series notes, less because of both notes having the same

value than because of the abundance of printers' trials with which this city delighted us.

Although Gernrode a is a single note it was put with the series notes so that a and b could be clearly distinguished textually (same date, same picture). Likewise Honnef a. Köben b (series) was put in the main section. The Eggenfeld Bezirk 50 pfg was put with the series notes because it obviously completed the city issues (25 75). Many issues give the impression of series notes but have normal denominations and we are unable to separate them out by any of the criteria given in the series note catalog, for example, Pöttmes, Wasserleben, so they had to remain in the main catalog. But yet another criterion can be considered, whether the notes were given to collectors at face value (in which case they have to be considered circulation issues) or whether a premium had to be paid for them, or whether they were furnished to dealers at substantial discounts. Both would characterize them as series notes, but these determinations could be made today only with a great deal of trouble (by examining the advertising sections of old notgeld publications), but still only for a part of these issues. For many there would be no information to find, and because of that, this point should remain unconsidered.

Many of the notes reported in the last edition have been rejected now. They had been accepted on the basis of written reports, but when they were actually in front of me they were seen to be very primitive productions, not worth cataloging. Thus Altneissbach Bartsch, Ansbach Scheuerlein, Cottbus Kronenapotheke, Hansdorf, Lütgendortmund Kauffmann, Pegau Müller, Vilshofen Stadtkapelle. For cataloging private issues the rule is, only printed issues or those with a validation stamp are entered, handwritten only if the same issuer previously or later on produced printed or stamped issues. Of course individuals can collect whatever they want to, even handwritten private issues; we don't even attack their character as notgeld. But there are thousands, tens of thousand, of these notes (most of which lasted no longer than mayflies) and it is impossible to catalog them. If any such issues remain in the catalog, then it is only because the author has never seen them (Breslau Elsner? Dresden Rehn?).

Other issues have been stricken because they are not notgeld and some of them were previously listed because of the pressure from collectors or dealers who had an interest in their sale. Thus, Braunschweig Kohlenstelle, the number marks of Schmölln, the milk money of Gross Zschocher, Globus Westerfelde, Cottbus Behrens (milkbottle deposits!), Hannover Flak (beer marks). Even the stamp money could not in general be listed, since the value lay in the postage stamps and not in the credit required of the issuer. The stamp money is thus rightly something quite other than our notgeld. Also, there are too many of them. If the plan provided for them, the encased postage stamps could have filled their own catalog. We have included only community issues of this sort, with a few others.

We have now discarded all the previously reported issues which have not turned up anywhere, quite likely do not exist, and up to now have unnecessarily crept into many wantlists: Breisach 1.6.1920 with the interlocked-octagon watermark, Bremerhaven Schocken d (a subissue according to the fifth edition), Chorzow a 10, Chroszczütz Scheitza b c with three-line stamp, Dresden Strassenbahn d, Gross Wartenberg Kreis a, Kettwig a b 4 pfg, Lautenburg e, Melle c 25 50, Mischowitz a 25, b 10 50,

c25, Mikultschütz d 10 20, Vandsburg b, Weimar Strassenbahn (it cannot be Weimar; it has a completely different coat-of-arms stamped into it), Wolfen Agfa d (which is identical to a), Züschen Konsum c. Kiel Löwenbräu belongs to Hamburg.

Let it be mentioned here that in 1947 and 1948 Germany had to go through another period of fractional emergency notes. The notes of this group can be easily recognized because their denominations are in Reichspfennigs. They are not to be looked for in our present catalog; a later volume will be dedicated to them.

The countless issues of the co-ops are a dark chapter. In general that sort of token was used only for paying the yearly rebate at Christmas time; most of them were issued centrally in a uniform pattern. But some of them really circulated as notgeld, with many of them even being marked as such; but most of the others were just treated like discount tickets. Many collectors have been led by the delight in having found a previously undescribed issue to treat that sort of note as emergency money.

A few issues have been claimed by coin collectors as well as paper money collectors, like the struck cardboard coins of Grünhain. Coins are made of metal and struck; paper money is made of paper and printed, stamped, or hand-written. However, there are also intermediate forms; besides Grünhain there are, for example, the printed aluminum foil pieces of Lautawerk and Teningen (1923), or the streetcar tokens of Dresden, which are covered on one side with stamped metal but printed on the reverse side.

Concerning the amount of fractional currency issues (including coins), we have the statement of the Reichsbank (in its anniversary volume of 1901-1925, p.64): "2251 public and private groups issued 292.8 million marks of emergency money in values of from one pfennig to 5 marks." Since we know about many more issues than that, so the Reichsbank must have omitted many issues. And of the issues included, the report may well not have always taken the complete issue into account, because many places continuously issued new series distinguished only by the type style of the numbers and the series alphabet, for example Frankfurt am Main. A few attempts to confirm the figures then published produced such inexact sums, which did not at all fit the notes we had before us, that the author abandoned research of this sort as completely pointless. However, 400 million may come closer to the truth than the stated 293 million. But even if it were only 293 million, the amount of fractional coins in circulation can be related to it thus: On the eighth of November, 1923, the sum of coins from one pfennig through one mark per person was set at one mark, which makes 60 million. On February 11, 1924, it was raised to two marks, which makes 120 million. On the thirtieth of August, 1924, it was set at twenty marks per capita, although this included 1, 2, 3 and 5 mark pieces. If we figure the part of the circulation in May of 1929 (1152 instead of the legal 1200 million) which was fractional coins (1-50 pfennigs) at 239.2 million, thus we reach exactly four marks per capita. If 293 million in notgeld circulated (admittedly not all at the same time!), then that is considerably more than the amount of the Reich's coins which used to be in circulation but had now disappeared. So one may say that between the war's end and the inflation practically all of the change which circulated in Germany was notgeld.

Here is the synopsis of the development of the fractional note catalog:

First edition	1919 (Cahn, Frankfurt a.M.)	59 pages	1082 issues
Second edition	1920 "	84 "	1094 "
Third edition	1921 "	143 "	1788 "
Fourth edition	1922 (Volkmann, Berlin)	188 "	2914 "
Fifth edition	1934 (Funck, Neuenburg i.O.)	443 "	3411 "
Sixth edition	1953 Series Notes	136 "	3842 "
	1955 Circulation Notes	440 "	

The continuously increasing number, in spite of discarding many issues, is attributable to the continuous discovery of new issues and more careful working out of the differences. Not only have we never yet included all the issues; we have not yet found all the places of issue; see Neubamberg in this catalog. An example of a private issue is Czempin Jaroszinski. The author saw this printed 15 pfennig note once, in 1917, in the Leipzig store of the dealer Redder, because of other business put off the purchase until the following week, and then the note wasn't there any more. Not one more piece has turned up, but there is no doubt that it once existed. Or the Berlin "Guthaben" note, a similar case. It was the only piece worth noting in a collection offered in 1922 which was priced much too high. Not one more of these pieces has turned up. Moreover, under Golpa our tabulation shows that still more notes must have been issued than are known to us today.

The author often made the mistake, when he was a beginning cataloger, of not noting the source of a report, in the expectation of sooner or later obtaining the reported note himself, but that did not always happen, so many reports cannot today be checked and verified, although there is no doubt about their correctness. It is that way with the first, stamped issue of Henschel in Hattingen, the round notes of the Meuselwitz Co-op (a). A reliable collector reports "Sonthofen Genossenschaftsbank 5 pfg stamped". The bank itself denies the issue; no example is known. But yet there is no doubt that the report was correct. Official specifics given by places of issue are often incorrect, as every collector who has worked on the issue of notgeld has often found out, so that hardly any value is to be given to these specifics; the presence of a note is more convincing than an official denial of the issue. Thus a great number of interesting private issues have remained unknown up to now, even notes of large companies, like an at-hand 25 pfg note without a place of issue, recently diagnosed as from Chemnitz, from the Zimmerman Works A.G. To the still to be elucidated issues belong also the notes of the "Gesellschaft für Gutscheine-Reklame" [Company for Note Advertising], of which up to now pieces are known from Berlin, Bremen, Dresden and Stuttgart, all with a short period of validity; still other dates and also issues of other places must have existed.

The basis of our cataloging was mainly the almost complete collections of the author and other collectors like Herb. Bodenschatz in Dahlenburg. Then the reports of many collectors, among whom Mr. Böttcher in Husum and Lehrke in Berlin were particularly industrious. Not included in the running numbers are a few reports from the Viennese "War-collectors' News" which appeared from 1917-1919. The failure to incorporate some of their notices before this may be attributed to their being mixed in with coin issues. Some of the others which have remained unknown for decades have finally now been unexpectedly verified (so Nürnberg

Strassenbahn, Radeberg), so it may be believed that there is a true basis for many of the other reports, particularly clear and precise statements: Döberitz Nitrowerk der Chem. Fabrik Griesheim-Electron 10 pfg, or Schwarzenau in Posen 2 and 5 pfg. We want to list these reports here; perhaps they will be found by a collector here or there who has a chance to search for them and may perhaps still dig up something: Bojanowo, Chemnitz Strassenbahn 10 and 15 pfg (since the 10 was already reported in 1917 it must be a different issue from #503 of our catalog), Eckernförde Kreis, Helmstedt Kreis, Kempten (good 'til 1.10.1917), Lemgo Handelskammer [Chamber of Commerce], Netzschkau Konsum-Verein [Co-op] 1 10 20 25 50 pfg, Treuen in Sachsen, and Weimar in Westfalen.

In other respects the work is based only on the notes themselves.

In addition to the above mentioned increase in material, the new edition contains, worked into the numbering system, the supplemental notices from pp.396-443 of the fifth edition and from the March, May and June 1935 issues of the periodical "Das Notgeld". Moreover, all the material related to the notes has been carefully checked again. This produced

1. Settling of previously unclear statements, removal of uncertainties.
2. Simplification of previously unnecessarily complicated arrangements.
3. Expansion of previously too-condensed descriptions.
4. Complete rearrangement in many places.

Previously differences in serial numbers were often treated as separate issues; now they are just treated more as varieties. Some of the statements of the fifth edition have not been repeated; many unconfirmed things have been eliminated (for example, red serial numbers from Furth i.W.). It has to be considered that when several collectors report the same issue, they often say completely different things, and that many things not worth mentioning are perhaps only accidents.

Things were thrown away like the too-refined differences under Babenhausen, which make correct classifying almost impossible. Many points are only relative (in comparison with another note) and when you have only one of them in front of you, you can't say for sure which it is. This was improved as much as possible. The previous practice of giving the sizes of all the serial numbers has been retained only where differences exist. Westerburg now has a and b united, because there is only a difference in paper. But the old c and d (now b and c) were left separated because there is a difference in the text.

All of the different watermarks previously included under a single letter have been divided, because the use of another watermarked paper is always to be considered the sign of another issue (even if sometimes, as for the Frankfurt a.M. 25 pfg, the remainders of different sorts of paper were used together). Examples: Breisach, Broacker, Cassel, Cosel, Frankfurt a.M., Freiburg. An exception only when a reprint has a different watermark from the original (Bodenwerder). Separation as a distinct issue should always mean that the careful collector should make an effort to get this issue, but we particularly do not want to encourage anyone to make any efforts to obtain the reprints. Attention to paper differences in addition to other points sometimes aids in distinguishing issues, as under Stadt Preussisch Stargard.

The comparison of similar issues will be simplified by comprehensive introductions to groups which unite several individual issues, so that under each issue, only its difference from the group must be given. Notes with the same date have been placed together, even if other issues came between them in time (Pasing, Rügenwalde) so that differences or agreements can be worked out better. Some of the completely new arrangements are Gottesberg, Halberstadt, Hattingen, Henschel, Helgoland, Helmbrechts, Jarmen, Kitzingen, Köln, Konitz, Liebstadt, Neusalz, Oberdorla, Oldenburg, Passau, Plauen, Plessa, Rastenburg, Reinerz, Schmiegel, Schwabmünchen, Stambach, Tarnowitz, Tost, Trebsen, Vilshofen, Waldenburg, Weimar, Wiesbaden, Wollstein.

Where notices are incomplete it may be concluded that the author did not have the reported note in front of him. In these cases additional information is welcome.

All our entries have a similar format. We give first the name of the place, second the political division, third the issuer, fourth the date of the issue and the expiration date when they are given on the note, or "o.D" for undated notes, fifth the watermarks used or "o.Wz.", sixth the face value of the note, seventh the value to a collector. Following that, when necessary, known varieties are described, and valued when they are rarer than the normal pieces.

The name is given in the form in which it exists on the note, even if a different spelling has since become usual (Cassel, Crefeld). When the change was made during the run of an issue (Cöln, Köln), a remark has been made. Later changes (for example, Gross-Salze, now Salzellen) have not been taken into consideration, nor has later absorption (for example Höchst and Nied, both now Frankfurt a.M., and Hamborn, now Duisburg). In the alphabetizing no attention had been paid to "Bad" (although it is officially part of the name), which more and more places are trying to get. Sooner or later half of Germany will be listed in the official atlas under "Bad". On the other hand there are also places which bear the prefix "Bad" without the right being officially acknowledged.

The decision of what political authority to assign a city to was influenced only by considering who was in power at the time the notes were issued. So the Thuringian places are assigned to the small states then existing; in contrast, in the planned catalog of inflation notes of 1923 they will be assigned only to Thuringia. Wetzlar is still labelled "Rhineland", to which state it was assigned earlier. But in order to make the later belonging to Thuringia or Bavaria plain for specializing collectors, instead of "Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha", we have written "Sa.-Cob. (zu Bayern)". The territories torn from the Reich by the Dictate of Versailles have naturally been assigned as they were under German power. In the North Schleswig plebiscite area, the places which fell to Denmark are tagged "dän."; with the places which became Polish in 1919 it was simpler to do the opposite and to mark "deutsch" the few places which still remained in the border country Posen-West Prussia after 1918. Therefore in these former cases "Posen" or "Westpr." means that these places have been Polish since 1919. In Upper Silesia the places which became Polish in 1919 have been marked Polish; the others remained German until 1945.

As in earlier editions, notes issued under foreign domination in

previously German regions have been grouped in appendices, the French in Appendix I and the Polish in Appendix II. Appendix III is new. It contains the fractional note issues of the Sudetenland and south Bohemia. These have never before been put together in any catalog but deserve the attention of the German collector just as much as any other German issue. In that connection let it be remembered that the areas of Bohemia bordering Germany proclaimed a union with Germany in November of 1918 but Czech machineguns taught them that the right to self-determination was valid only for others. Appendix IV, finally, brings together the military issues which do not bear a German placename which would give them a place in the main catalog.

"Gemeinde" [community] is used without regard for the fact that many issues name as authority the city treasury, others the magistrate, the mayor, the chamber of commerce, etc. Only the issues of city savings banks, as individual corporations, have been listed as separate issues. The order of listing is this: first the city, then private issues in the city alphabetically, finally the district, as an authority ruling only the territory surrounding the city. The references to the overprinting of fractional notes in later notgeld periods are new to this edition. It is very interesting to observe that often during the inflation periods of 1922 and 1923 or the material-value period older notgeld which was still at hand was hauled out and re-issued overprinted with a new value. In that way fractional notes have even come to light which are unknown from the fractional note period and perhaps were not even issued then (Weener). And even some pure series notes often became actually circulating notgeld, like Hermsdorf, Wettin and Wiedenbrück.

Details about individual questions in our area are given under alphabetically arranged captions. [Translator's note: The original German headings have been retained to assist the user of the German catalog who may find these words used there. In most sections you will find *in italics* the English equivalent of the German section name.]

ABSTIMMUNGSSCHEINE

Plebescite notes are those notes which were issued by communities in North Schleswig, Masuria, and Upper Silesia during or after the popular vote and which make reference by words or pictures to the plebescite and its circumstances.

BEWERTUNG

The *valuations* have been determined from the standpoint of rarity. They range from one pfennig (for the most worthless of the series notes) to as high as one hundred marks for the greatest rarities, in all of the catalogs up to the end of the fractional notes. Only from the inflation notes of 1922 on are the rarer issues given lower valuations, since there a great number of scarce notes precludes too high a valuation. A price of one hundred marks for a note may seem excessive today, but at the height of collecting and even still later such prices have often been paid, and in good money. It seems to be generally true in many areas of collecting that in a marked decline from the high point, dealers' prices continuously fall, and today so high a price would hardly be paid anymore, or only in an exceptional case. But the only notes given such a high valuation are those which the normal

collector can count on never seeing. They simply are not available. They are known in only one or two examples which are in permanent collections. Indeed, there are many issues of which not a single piece remains.

But even the somewhat lower priced notes are not always readily available in the trade. The author would have felt he had failed if he had put low prices in this, to all appearances the last and definitive edition of our catalog, [prices] which may well correspond with the present state of the market but which take from the collector all his joy in having them and would perpetuate the present bad position of the object of our collecting. It is better to bring the valuations into an arrangement which makes it possible to express the degree of their availability correctly and to leave it to the trade to adjust the catalog prices to correspond with the present state of business.

In spite of that, many formerly inflated prices have been reduced and, naturally, undervalued pieces have been raised. Private issues which have the same degree of rarity as official notes have generally been placed one or two degrees lower. Private pfennigs have mostly been valued only at ten marks at the most. No one pays even that, but for trading purposes even the little desired but scarce notes must be given their due. The valuations do not depend only on the degree of rarity; they also correspond to their execution and to political and other factors.

Already in the earlier editions the valuations had been determined by an entire group of experienced collectors. For the most part their estimates have been retained. Many corrections have been provided by Mr. H. Bodenschatz; others came from the author himself. The latter perhaps often acted somewhat subjectively and was inclined to value notes which he still lacked higher than notes perhaps just as rare which he possessed and other collectors didn't have. Thus Schwetz d is valued at ten marks and e at only three. Perhaps d is not rarer than e, but up to the present it hasn't turned up.

Basically all the valuations apply to crisp uncirculated notes, complete and not demonetized. Thus they bear serial numbers, stamps, and signatures in cases where these ever occur. In the case of great rarities, slightly circulated notes may be valued just as high. More heavily used notes are worth considerably less; none the less, one should not use with paper money the strict standard which is usual for postage stamps. A stamp is used only once and then it is generally protected by an envelope or card. But a note is in use for a long time without any protection; it is impossible for it to remain bank fresh unless an unused remainder is left over or a collector has saved nice specimens for himself from the very beginning of the circulation period. But there are also notes which are almost always available only in worn condition; these have been expressly priced as used (*gebraucht*); in these cases an uncirculated specimen requires a very hefty premium.

BRIEFMARKENNOTGELD

Postage stamp money is notes, or capsules of metal or celluloid, which are money only because of the pasted on or inserted unused stamp. They are basically something quite different from notgeld, which relies on credit, and therefore they are not, in general, mentioned in these

catalogs, all the less because there is an excessively large mass of them (stamps with parchment, metal, or celluloid cases or sleeves). Our catalog records only the three official issues of Alfeld, Grössnitz, and Meuselwitz, along with those which resulted from the use of savings stamps (Crefeld, Gronau, Wittenberg) and a few private issues: Besigheim Müller and Ellwangen Sanitas, which almost always are found without stamps and are therefore erroneously considered by most collectors to be notgeld of the usual sort. Others, Siersleben Schreiber and Gössnitz, have been included because they are so good looking.

DOPPELSCHÉINE

Double notes are notes which could be cut into halves, or even quarters, in case of need; the parts could then circulate as fractions of notes. This usage goes back to the old Austrian paper money, particularly to the 1848 issues. It is possible that recollection of them inspired the issue from the Upper Silesian border city of Ziegenhals and that the latter then gave rise to the other double notes. There are also separable series notes. Except where otherwise specified, our valuations are for complete, undivided notes.

DRUCKARTEN

Every *type of printing* was used for notgeld. The most common methods were letterpress and lithography; offset, photogravure, and collotype were also used. Depending on whether the printing ink lies on raised, flat, or sunken surfaces, printing is classified as relief, planographic, or intaglio. The prime example of relief is letterpress. Here the ink is pressed off onto the paper by raised letters or lines; because of that, there is a corresponding raising or shading on the reverse side of the areas printed on the front side. Letterpress is the most commonly used method; for that reason examples are unnecessary.

Planographic printing is printing from flat surfaces which through treatment by grease or by gum solutions and etching accept ink only in the greased areas. The chief method of this sort is lithography. Notgeld examples are all the issues of the L. Koch Company in Halberstadt.

Offset is another example of planographic printing. In this method of printing the original form is not negative, as in the other printing methods, but positive, like the finished print. The ink is transferred by a rubber roller from the inked form to the paper. Therefore you can distinguish the process from letterpress, because the shading on the back side is absent. Offset printing is a very widely used technique (for example, all the issues of Parcus Brothers, Munich) which prints much more precisely than lithography. The latter usually looks dirty when examined through a glass.

Intaglio printing is a process in which the lines and surfaces of a drawing are etched into the flat printing surface as dots by means of a screen; tiny holes are produced, each of which takes up more or less ink in accordance with its depth, and in printing these produce a larger or smaller dot. The eye of the viewer then reconnects these dots into lines. The dots are arranged in diagonal lines. This process was seldom used for notgeld. Examples are Scheessel 25 50; large denomination notes of Mosbach (1918) and City of Bremen (1922-3).

We find collotype used only once, in the series from Bürgel. A well-known collotype firm was located there, and the use of this process, evidently not suitable for large-scale printing, was a form of publicity for the local industry.

Then there are also mixtures of processes, sometimes of the sort which has the text in letterpress, the underprinting lithographed.

Collectors are always writing to us about the simultaneous issue of matte and shiny printing. This occurs in letterpress as well as lithography and is to be attributed to the sort of ink, particularly its oil content, and the sort of paper, particularly its absorptivity. It can often be taken as a sign of different printings. Stronger or weaker colors are less significant, since these can be found in every single issue and are worth mentioning only in outstanding cases. Freshly inked presses produce strong colors which weaken continuously during the course of the printing until the presses are re-inked. Larger issues of notgeld were not produced in one day; their printing often took a week; with every renewal of the ink other tones might appear.

In every printing method notes are not printed singly but instead as a whole sheet containing from four notes at the least up to one hundred or more. Mechanical means are used to produce from the model as many copies as necessary; thus they are precisely alike. In letterpress, on the contrary, the text was set by hand; because of this there are often variations, even if not in the text (occasional typographical errors), yet in the spacing, the composition, the length of individual lines, or the relation of prominent features like the date or the name of the printing firm to the lines above or below them. These differences are often hard to describe. They can easily be found on uniface notes: one note is positioned exactly over the other and the pair held up to the light; then the text does not always cover itself everywhere.

In small printing shops there was often not enough printing type, so that similar types from other alphabets or other border lines had to be used. Or the printer did not calculate the layout exactly enough and set up part of an ornamental border in a different way. Finally, there are small ornamental pieces which it is impossible for the printer to put in the same relative positions over the entire plate. Thus are explained the many differences, for example, Bischofswerder, Plessa, Tichau, or Zweibrücken; as a rule these are not to be considered signs of separate issues, but it sometimes happens that by using these differences in conjunction with perforations an entire printed sheet may be reconstructed (Herzhorn).

DRUCKFEHLER

As has already been mentioned, *typographical errors* are most often found on hand set notes, where the individual notes on a plate can differ from each other. Then there is sometimes an error note next to a correct one. But even with mechanical reproduction the plates may contain unnoticed errors, which are then the same all over the plate, unless they are discovered during the printing and corrected.

DRUCKFIRMA

The *printing company* is given on many notes. For this were usually

used small precast logotypes, which were obtained from special firms in rather large numbers. They could be put back in the wrong place after use, so on the individual notes of a single sheet one often finds logos differing in height or length or typeface. A change in them can also often signify different issues, as Ad. Forker in Leipzig. Sometimes a firm changes its name because of a change in ownership and this too is then expressed in the printer's line (see Saulgau) and should be considered a significant issue differential.

In isolated cases the printing firm credits only the middleman for the issue, for example, Niebüll, "Contracted through Alex Bahnsen". The community gave the printing to the local firm; they, not feeling up to it, passed it on to a larger, out-of-town establishment. The latter then, by agreement, printed the issue with the printer's line of the contractor or, as in the case referred to, with the variant form of this entry. The watermark sometimes tells us which firm was the real producer.

DRUCKMUSTER

Many printers produced *specimens* of their printing. Most of these differ from the real issues in lacking serial numbers and embossed stamps. Often such specimens were provided to the authorities of other cities along with an application for a printing order; then too, many cities ordered incomplete printings to prevent misuse, then completed the notes themselves by adding colored or embossed stamps, signatures, or other parts. Many such specimens came into collections directly from the printers, for example, all the issues of Himmer and of the Parcus Brothers. They are often marked by a perforated "MUSTER" [SPECIMEN] or something very similar. Basically such specimens are worth less than complete originals. One must often accept specimens where originals are not obtainable. The catalog indicates where specimens exist.

DRUCKSCHRIFTEN

We use the following names for *type faces*: *Fraktur* (German type), *Antiqua* (roman or normal type), *Kursivdruck* (italic, slanting and resembling handwriting). We call printing in regular capital letters *Blockdruck* or, if it is tiny, *Perlbruck*. In contrast, "*Gewöhnlicher Druck*" (ordinary printing) is the customary printing with only the initial letters capitalized.

The style of printer's type changes with fashion. Every type has its own name, although hardly anyone, even a printer, recognizes those in older books. We need to use such names to make distinctions only in exceptional bases, and only in the case of the Schwabacher type at Schildberg.

ENTWERTUNG

While the notes of 1914 and the high-denomination notes of 1918-19, because of their high denominations, often reached collectors at reduced prices only after they had been removed from circulation and demonetized, quite on the contrary, the fractional notes were taken out of circulation while they were still valid or bought from the city treasuries. Therefore demonetized notes of this last sort have minimal

value. Our valuations are for undemonetized and crisp, uncirculated notes, unless expressly declared otherwise. Yet the availability of demonetized notes is not mentioned except when the *demonetization* was printed on the note, as in Wirsitz.

FAELSCHUNGEN

A distinction should be made between *counterfeits* for collectors and counterfeits for circulation, as well as between counterfeits and altered notes. There are no real counterfeits for notgeld collectors like those for stamp collectors except for those for Gaansager and Knivsberg and a couple of fantasy issues from the collector Schüler, which are listed in the catalog. Altered notes are those specimen notes which have been given the appearance of regular issues by the addition of stamps (Eichstätt, Osterode), serial numbers (Bernburg a) or signatures. Here too the catalog indicates what we have learned. On the other hand, there have been many counterfeits for circulation (Bromberg, Kiel) and also alterations, whereby incomplete or damaged printings were stolen from the printer and then illegally completed (Stettin a). Collections contain few counterfeits. As a rule they are more valuable than genuine notes unless the originals are very scarce.

FARBENUNTERSCHIEDE

In addition to the tonal differences already mentioned under "DRUCK-ARTEN", there are also significant *differences in colors* which may have occurred from using different paper or by remixing ink which had settled. Where the differences are only slight we have labeled them in the text as varieties; greater differences are distinguished by a repeated listing of the denominations as well as by means of Roman numerals, so collectors can easily add the sought-for notes to their want lists.

Collectors should not let themselves be deceived by artificial color changing, which was not necessarily always done intentionally. Faded, yellowed, or strongly heated notes have altered colors.

FEHLDRUCKE

In every printing, particularly those in several colors printed together, there are rejects because of inexact registration; they usually end up in the wastepaper basket. Occasionally, because of hasty printing and too cursory quality control, rejects reach circulation. The collector, in the manner of stamp and coin collectors, saves them as being particularly interesting and values them rather highly. That might be right for notes really taken from circulation. But no way will we recognize, or value the least bit higher, printer's rejects which have dishonestly travelled from the printer's wastebasket to the hands of the collector. The catalog mentions *errors* only when they were actually to be found in circulation. Most of them are unique pieces which other collectors will seek in vain; therefore they are unpriced. Only the sorts of errors which turn up often and can be obtained have been priced.

FEHLNUMMERIERUNG

Error numbers are notes with mistakes in the serial numbers, like

overprinting the last number or printing extra numbers, etc. This catalog does not go into this.

FORMAT

Changes in the sizes of the notes are reported only where there are large differences. We measure from one edge of the paper to the other, while many French collectors measure only the printed surface of the note. We expressly report differences in the sizes of notes.

GEHEIMZEICHEN

There are often *secret marks* on government and banknotes, but they usually remain unknown to the public. There are also some on notgeld. Sometimes a letter of another type style is mixed in, or a letter is upsidedown, or a picture-puzzle sort of sign is put into a picture. The corners of the denomination numbers contain light points or scratched-in letters (Erbendorf Ponath). All of these are traps for possible counterfeiters, who in their copying are expected to overlook these details. The reason for the secret marks of Herford is not clear. There are twenty one different places in the text, in only one of which every note has a c instead of an e.

HANDSCHRIFTLICHE AUSGABEN

Handwritten issues could be listed in the catalog only when the same issuer (always a private firm) previously or later had issued better-produced, stamped, or printed notes. Other than that, only very early issues of 1916-17 and semi-official issues like Neusalz-Oderbrücke have been admitted.

KAPSELMARKEN

For cases containing postage stamps, see "Briefmarkengeld".

KONTROLL-ZIFFER

Although the fifth edition gave the heights of all the *serial numbers* (abbreviated KZ), now we are listing them only where there are varieties. The collector notices all differences in numbering (at least the big collector does) because they often (admittedly not always) indicate the presence of different issues. Many printers did not have enough numbering machines to number a complete printing with sufficiently similar numbers. When these differences began to be collected later on, many places had these variations deliberately produced (Nörenberg, Flensburg).

The catalog makes these distinctions: preceding the serial number, "No" or "Nr". If the "N" is script, it may be upright or slanted. In a few cases there is a solid rectangle instead of "No". Following the serial number, or in exceptional cases preceding it, may be an asterisk. The asterisk may have five, six, or eight rays; most of the six-rayed asterisks have one ray pointing directly up. Rosettes also occur (Magdeburg, Erfurt). These differences are regularly listed in the catalog and distinguished by Roman numerals or letters. The symbols have a definite purpose; they release the mechanism of the number boxes set in the forms along the text and make the number wheels

rotate. Only the newer numbering machines do not need this device.

Further differences in serial numbers are their heights, which are measured to within 0.25mm, for which a magnifying glass with a reticle is necessary; their number of digits (most are four, five, or six place); and, for those with the same number of digits, their breadth. Next the style, or cut, of the numerals. Large printing firms, particularly those which produce securities, have numbering machines with their own numbers, of a characteristic cut, from which a professional can recognize the producer even if the firm name isn't given. We can determine two main types of numerals in the usual machines, which we call types I and II. In type I the top or bottom stroke of the 2, 5, or 7 is curved; the 4 is usually open at the top. Type II has the horizontal strokes of 2, 5 and 7 straight; the 4 is closed. There is also a mixed type, type I but with closed 4. Examples: Magdeburg a I, Lebus b, Grossenhain (Stadt) b c, Waldenburg a. Such cases are perhaps the reason for the previously often given but not verified "Number types I & II", II would not, then, exist in such cases. There are also cases where the 25 is type I and the 50, type II. In these cases the catalog makes no special note because there are no varieties.

In order to show both types clearly in the collection the collector must, therefore, try to get notes with serial numbers containing 2, 4, 5, or 7. For this purposes 0, 1, 3, 6, 8, and 9 are neutral. [A flat-topped 3, when present, shows the type to be II. A curved-top 5 is neutral and all 4's are neutral. See *NI BULLETIN*, Feb. 1978, pp45-49.]

On many notes one finds that the first digit of the serial number was not made by the numbering machine but was printed along with the note; the serial number which follows it was often so precisely set in that hardly any difference can be seen (Berlin 1918 and 1920). We express these numbers in the catalog as 1KZ, 2KZ, etc. The reason for this sort of numbering is that sometimes printers did not have numbering machines with enough digits at their disposal; thus Berlin produced issues of millions of notes but had only six digit machines.

Many collectors want to see the smallest differences in the serial numbers considered: whether the "No" is broad or narrow, whether the "o" has one or two lines under it, or whether the point after it is round or square. Actually these differences do make it possible to recognize the use of different sorts of numbering machines, just as dissimilar numbers of digits in the serial numbers, and an advanced collector considers everything which indicates differences in an issue (stamp collectors go much further with their distinctions). However, we advise not making extremely fine distinctions, since the field is large enough without that. We too, where we have found significant differences, have listed them, but we have not done this regularly, since it is easy for a man to deceive himself optically. The two lines under an "o" can run together in the printing, and the magnifying glass with reticle often shows that apparent differences in height and breadth cannot be measured.

KOPFSTEHEND

The reverse is occasionally *upsidedown* to the face. We call the same direction on both sides "gleichgerichtet" [oriented similarly].

NEUDRUCKE

Reprints are new issues of notes authorized by the original issuer after the earlier notes had expired or had been replaced by a later issue. Further printings of an issue while it was still good are called new editions and are usually equated with the original issue. Reprints are mostly produced with an eye to the collector and consequently have a certain air of the unreal. We have given up using the expression "Nachdruck" because it basically says the same thing as "Neudruck". New printings in the philatelic sense of reprints from genuine plates by private persons do not exist with notgeld, with the single exception that the validating stamp of the pfennig issue of Künzel in Halle fell into a collector's hands and was there misused.

We have regularly listed reprints in the catalog and distinguished them from the originals as well as possible. The reprints represent no danger to the collector; in the single case of Waldenburg a, d, gl, m, and n it can not always be determined with certainty which are original and which reprints. In this case it is necessary to save used circulation notes. In want lists reprints are signified by N.

NUMMERIERUNG

See "KONTROLL-ZIFFER".

PAPIERARTEN

Besides watermarked paper (see "WASSERZEICHEN"), the following *sorts of paper* are to be distinguished:

Büttenpapier. A thick, rough, usually yellowish paper which looks cloudy when held up to the light and which often shows a pattern of waterlines. In handicrafts, dipped from the vat, in contradistinction to machine paper (Immenstadt c).

Geflecktes Papier. A paper which appears to be uniform until held up to the light; then it looks mottled (Ettal a).

Geripptes Papier. A paper flat in itself but which has been prepared by the use of wooden rollers and imprinted plastically with their growth rings. Not to be confused with laid paper. The ribs are particularly visible in unprinted places as raised lines. Examples: Altötting b, Kolberg c d, Kudowa, Lenzen, Wilster b, Wittenberg e. In Saarburg 6x50 and Stettin b, we find a ribbed paper which at the same time has laid lines perpendicular to the ribs.

Glattes Papier. Plain paper, without any pattern, perfectly uniform when held up to the light.

Holzpapier. Poor paper like that used for newspapers (Aidenbach, last issue).

Kunstdruckpapier. A paper with a smooth, snow-white surface prepared for printing pictures. It usually appears dark when held up to the light (Freiburg Schles., series e II).

Leinenpapier. A paper with the pattern of a piece of linen (quite

fine, like satin or somewhat rougher), which was made by pressing with a roller covered with cloth (Bergedorf Hanitz e 25, Marienwerder Vorschussverein b).

Leinwand Papier. Paper made of two layers, between which is sandwiched a wide-meshed cloth fabric (Pakosch).

Reichsadler Papier. A fine laid writing paper which has on one half of each sheet a large Reichs eagle (I imperial, II republican), on the other the name in capital letters. Naturally only part of the eagle or a few letters appear on any one note; most of the issues will show only the lines of laid paper. One tries in these cases to get notes with parts of the eagle (Kiel b).

Tauenglanzpapier. A stout, shiny paper which comes in many different colors, used by the Augsburg printer Himmer (used also occasionally elsewhere, for example, Neustadt O.S. Fränkel). It is that sort which is good to use for dustjackets for books. It is made with several watermarked patterns: staff paper, two staves lying together, alternately horizontal and vertical (also, rarely, with only one staff); marbled paper, paper with a marbled pattern which was incorrectly called *gemasert* [mottled] in earlier editions of this category; masonry, small rectangles in rows, like a wall; quadrille paper, a square grating, appearing grainy when wet.

Wasserliniertes Papier. Still showing the close, parallel lines of the wire grating through which the water drained from the paper pulp during the manufacture. In larger pieces these are crossed by [much more widely spaced] perpendicular lines. This is the simplest and earliest form of watermark. Also with writing through the lines. Countless examples.

Wertbrief Papier. See *Leinwand Papier*.

Linen was also sometimes printed like paper (Hohensalza a b). Use care in cleaning; every sort of printer's ink rubs off damp linen. Even parchment was once used for printing notgeld (Nievern b).

Plain paper comes in every possible shade from pure white to dark gray, to yellow, or to brown. Often the notation in the catalog "Papier weiss oder grau" [paper white or gray] (as under Dinslaken) is to be interpreted relatively, since the "white" paper appears to be white only next to the gray, but in reality it is actually gray. A collector who has only one of the two sorts described will, under the circumstances described, have trouble finding the other; he thinks he has "gray" and looks for white, while he has the note described as white and should be looking for an even grayer one.

Moreover, paper which appears to be colored may actually be white but colored over its entire surface by the ink. Small areas in the picture sometimes remain white and let the background color be recognized. Further, there are papers and cardboards with different colors on the two sides (Marienwerder Vorschussverein, Nörenberg).

PRIVATAUSGABEN

All *private notes* listed in the catalog are to be understood to be

printed unless otherwise stated. Only in cases where the author did not have the notes themselves in front of him are errors possible. We request corrections in these places.

PROBEDRUCKE

We have also not taken notice of the issue of *patterns* afterwards adopted because although these occasionally occur in collections, they are not recognizable as proofs. Most of such patterns are very valuable (for example, Pössneck, Potsdam). In want lists to be noted with a P.

RASTER

The raster is the underprinting of lines or dashes upon which the serial number is to be printed. Its purpose is to prevent alteration of the number by erasure or to make it obvious. The rasters sometimes show differences in height and breadth (Marne a b) or the number of lines (Halberstadt a c).

REUTERGELD

Reutergeld is the name of the similar [sets of] 10 25 50 pfgr notes issued by seventy Mecklenburg communities. They illustrate the works of Fritz Reuter in words and pictures.

SAMMELN

How should a collector go about choosing his objective? As in every area of *collecting*, he tries to gain possession of completely satisfactory pieces, that is, pieces which are as undamaged as possible under the circumstances, the best preserved examples which contain all of the components. Now, should a man put a blank [unsigned and/or undated] piece in the collection alongside a completely good piece (which is what we call a piece which has everything necessary for circulation)? That could very well lead too far. A blank note should be accepted only as a place holder for a completely good piece and should be discarded after the acquisition of such a piece. But in many cases, however, two examples must be kept in the collection (besides varieties) if a single example is not satisfactory in all the points. Thus a collector might perhaps own a crisp, uncirculated piece but with a weak stamp. If he finds another which is very worn but by chance has a strong stamp, then he will put this one in the collection too, and he will keep both until he has found the ideal piece, crisp, uncirculated, and with a legible stamp. Then he can put both the former place holders among his duplicates. There are many such combinations, sometimes the validating stamp weak but the underprinting strong, or stamp strong but underprinting weak. To keep a note without a stamp when one has a stamped one seems unnecessary, except sometimes if the note is worn and one wishes to show that the note circulated, even without the stamp.

In principle, when there are many notes in the collection, the places on them because of which they are being kept should be marked on them with pencilled arrows. Without this one often sits and looks at them and cannot rediscover the small variations for the sake of which the

second piece was added. Notes which are offered should be compared with the notes in the collection themselves, not just declined because of the catalog. Only by [direct] comparison are new notes continuously found or better preserved notes acquired and bad notes discarded. During these comparisons one should become accustomed to always holding his own note in the same hand, perhaps the left, and the strange note in the other. Otherwise it can too easily happen that suddenly one does not know anymore which piece he owns, and then trouble comes up with the supplier.

Another part of correct collecting is careful annotation in the catalog. When a note is obtained it should be neatly underlined (check marks don't look good and can lead to misunderstandings); circulated notes can be distinguished by pencilled cross-hatching (thus they can be erased again). Only through notations in the catalog does a collection grow, since the missing notes can be clearly recognized and specifically hunted. In the catalog the collector can carry a photograph of his collection everywhere with him.

SCHEIN-NUMMERIERUNG

Note numbering is printing on a note a number which only seems to be a serial number but is in actuality always the same number or at least appears on a great number of notes. Note numbering was sometimes used, perhaps to save money and yet give the impression of a completely good note, or to lead counterfeiters astray, since they would choose other numbers for their product. Examples: Prien, Ulm, Duisburg 1923. Under Augsburg 1.6.1917 occur proofs which always carry the number 68539.

SCHUTZDRUCK

By *security printing* is meant an entire underprinting of small lines of a continuously repeated text or image (like STADTCOLNSTADTCOLNST) which covers the entire printed surface and thereby offers a protection against alterations by erasures. The printing can run horizontally or vertically (Leverkusen) or diagonally. Notes can carry a further, usually pictorial, underprinting in addition to security printing.

SERIENBUCHSTABEN

Many notes have a letter next to the serial number. The collector admits these differences too. They can have [one of] three origins. Usually they mean that the printer had only five digit numbering machines to use, with which he could print only up to 99999. But if one million pieces were ordered the printer made out by setting the preliminary *series letters* A through K [In German type I=J] and thus produced ten series of 100000. In other cases the individual denominations of an issue were denoted with different letters to make it easier for banks counting a packet to be able to discover possible shortages. These letters are often informative to the collector, if missing letters point to values originally planned but not issued (Kamerun 1914 10 20 marks). Third, sequential issues can be distinguished by letters as well as by dates (Crefeld, Hannover).

SERIENSCHNEINE

Series notes are the notes issued towards the end of the fractional note period for sale to collectors. The entire series belongs together because of its content or because every denomination is issued in several different forms or, finally, because it includes unusual denominations like 75 pf. which are unnecessary for trade. Yet often the series notes also circulated locally, or at least single denominations from the series (Halle 5x10 5x20), or they were the same notes which were intended for local circulation, distinguished from the piles intended to be sold to collectors by some sort of sign (for example, Lauenburg a, Elbe).

STEMPEL

When an issuer used many different *stamps*, we put these together at the beginning of the entry and denote them with capital letters. Then only these letters are used in the text. We use only the expressions "Prägestempel" [embossed stamp] and "Farbstempel" [ink stamp]; where "Stempel" is used alone, an ink stamp is always meant. In earlier editions "Blindstempel" [blind stamp] was sometimes used instead of "Prägestempel". The expression "Trockenstempel" [dry stamp], which unfortunately cannot be stamped out, we never use, as a matter of principle, because it is ambiguous.

Formerly the catalog said "with and without a stamp". We have now for the most part given that up because the occurrence of unstamped notes is a defect; a collector does not need to seek such pieces. Admittedly not all notes bear the stamp which according to their text they have to have. In evaluating, notes without stamps are to be considered worth less than the same notes with stamps.

UEBERDRUCK

Overprinting is printing added to a note, usually in different colors, over the original text. It usually refers to a change in the value or the expiration date. The parts of the text no longer valid are often made illegible by covering them with a bar or block.

UNTERDRUCK

Underprinting serves to ornament notes and to make counterfeiting more difficult. It is printed on the blank paper and during a second printing is covered by the text. It is certain that the notes printed by Himmer of Augsburg had the text printed first, then the underprinting, as can be seen by looking at the notes illuminated by oblique lighting.

The underprinting is usually a symmetrical pattern, a network or spots or rosettes; it can also uniformly cover the whole surface (plain underprinting or ground). If the underprinting leaves some few places free, sometimes to leave a place for an embossed stamp or to let the serial number stand out more strongly, the space is called a reserve.

In many lithographed underprintings the network extends over the entire printed sheet, not even being interrupted for the plain edges of the notes, and the corners of the different notes have different parts of the pattern (Steinau a.O.). A collector notices these differences.

A few notes from industrial establishments, particularly those around Frankfurt (for example Verein für Chem. Industrie) have the company name underprinted across the whole sheet. Individual notes carry only a small part of it. Here the collector tries to bring together the entire name.

UNTERSCHRIFTEN

We distinguish between handwritten *signatures* (we do not cover changes in names or ink colors), names stamped on (here we give the known differences), names printed on with facsimile plates, and names printed the usual way. In the last two groups we give all the varieties known to us exactly, as significant printing differences. Sometimes, for example, Glashütte, up to ten different plates have been used for one and the same signature. Not a single reason can be given for this (did they want to give the false impression of a signature written by hand by this variety?). A strange typographical error or typesetter's joke has to be mentioned here, where in part of an issue from Kiel the facsimile name of the Bürgermeister [mayor] reads Grasmück instead of Gradenwitz. Length measurements of signatures are understood to include lines or flourishes projecting the farthest right and left; the greatest height of the name is measured also, even if it is slanted.

When comparing notes from different places we sometimes discover identical signatures for mayors. We can follow the careers of many officials on notgeld notes. Too, we find a series of names or signatures of a great number of politicians who later achieved significance or fame: Adenauer, Böss, Bracht, Brüning, Cuno, Gessler, Külz, Oeser, Röchling, Scharnagl, Stinnes, Wallraf, Wermuth, etc.

VARIANTEN

Varieties are what we call differences which exist on many specimens of the same note. They can be based on differences in the printing, the underprinting, the border, the signature, the numbering, the stamp, the printing firm, the ink, the paper quality, in short, any aspect of a note. Whether and what extent a collector will pay attention to these smaller differences he must decide for himself. As a rule the beginner will not bother about them; when a collector is approaching completeness he turns to them. In any event a catalog must offer everything there is to say about an issue; after that the collector himself can then decide how far he wants to or can go. We see in all such variations signs of the existence of different issues or the employment of several hands in the production of the notes. The advanced collector notices everything which enables him to see behind the scenes at the printer's.

Before we go into the way we number the printing varieties, it must be clearly understood that we do not just establish them as varieties but consider them as different issues and so denote them. As far as possible these different issues are arranged in chronological order and differentiated by small letters. Precise labelling of issues and their differences is necessary so the collector can cite them easily and precisely. Next, all notes with different issue dates or expiration dates are different issues, as are all notes which, although they lack a date or have the same, are clearly from a different production. A different watermark signifies a different issue,

although reprints with the same watermark as the original are only varieties.

After the listing of the issue in question (denoted by a, b, c) comes the listings of the varieties, next the differences in printing or color, denoted by A, B etc. The denomination, Pfg, is used only on the main line, not with the varieties. Then follow, usually denoted I, II, III notes about serial number differences. The usual symbols have often already been used for other differences, such as different stamps, so the catalog has to utilize other means and the numbering arrangement is not always consistent. Then it also happens that two series of varieties cross each other; thus in some cases all varieties A, B, etc. are found with I, II etc. In these cases the collector must use auxiliary symbols if necessary. If some of the varieties are individually priced and others not, the unpriced ones are to be valued like those in the main entry. Where many varieties have individual prices the main entry is usually unpriced to prevent complication. If one typographical error is priced and another not, that means (as has already been said) that only the priced one exists in the trade, so the unpriced one can be considered unavailable, perhaps unique.

VORDER- UND RUECKSEITE

The front side (Vs.) is always that side which bears the text giving the issuer, the date, the face value, redemption terms, serial number, and stamp. If these data are divided between the two sides, the front side is the side which bears the most important of them, particularly the date and signatures. Admittedly many notes are so unskillfully arranged that it cannot be definitely decided which is the *front* and which the *backside*, for example, Göttingen (Schiestl issue) 25. In these cases we use other expressions, such as text side, picture side, denomination side, coat-of-arms side, etc.

In Austrian fractional notes, which are completely comparable to our series notes, the vast majority of collectors call the picture side the principal side, the text side often being only very sorry printing. But that does not change in any way the fact that the side giving the necessary and legal information is the main or front side; the side decorated with a picture or insignificant text can always be only the back side.

WASSERZEICHEN

Watermarks are what the patterns in the paper are called which stand out when the note is held up to the light. They are created during the manufacture of the paper at that place in the process where the still liquid paper pulp has become viscous and begins to become solid. Here it runs under a rotating wire drum which presses its lines into the paper pulp; after passing under the drum the thinner parts of the pulp flow together again but the thicker stay where the wires shoved them, and now the paper becomes hard and dry. Thus a two-toned pattern is created, light lines on a dark background. There are also three-toned patterns, in which besides the light places and the normal paper thickness there are also dark areas of particularly concentrated mass; these are made by depressions in the wire drum in which the masses collect.

Watermarks made in the still liquid condition of the paper pulp are called natural watermarks. Besides them, there are artificial watermarks, made by pressing a pattern into the finished paper rolls or sheets; in these there is consequently no variation in the thickness of the paper but only a compression, and such patterns are therefore usually less apparent viewed by transmitted light than by reflected, where the shininess of the pressed parts betrays the nature of the pattern. In our descriptions we have called these patterns "Press-Wz".

Watermark is abbreviated "Wz" (not to be confused with "WZ", meaning denomination!). These watermarks, of which there are many designs, cannot be duplicated by counterfeiters, because a paper machine costs millions; they can only imitate them with gray printing, grease printing, or two layers of paper stuck together, on the inside of one of them a printing in gray copying the pattern. The counterfeiting is still more difficult if a complicated pattern is chosen, the lines of which are almost completely covered by a thick, strong underprinting. Finally, the printing of watermarked paper required a particularly strong press which will produce sufficient pressure on the thin parts of the paper. When weak presses are used the design of the paper stand out as a light design in printed areas (Lemgo a, Hohenfriedberg). Counterfeiters usually do not have access to sufficiently strong presses.

It is not always easy for inexperienced collectors to recognize watermarks. They are best found by looking at unprinted places or borders by transmitted light. If the paper is glossy, they can also be seen using reflected light. But if the ink is glossy too, recognition of the pattern is often impossible. Still, recognition is often made possible by using photostats (where one copies the note like a negative) or through the philatelic method of a benzene bath in a dark dish. It is impossible if the note is printed in color over its entire surface, as was the custom of a particular Saxon printer (Krey & Sommerlad). If there is as much ink on the thin areas as on the thicker areas, the pattern must naturally be unrecognizable, and we could not ascertain all these patterns. On the other hand, colored watermarked papers always show the design very clearly (for example, Nöschenrode).

In the previous editions a list was given of the watermark patterns found on fractional notes, along with attainable notes illustrating them. Since our series of catalogs now includes *Die Wasserzeichen des deutschen Notgeldes* [*The Watermarks of German Notgeld*] (with 195 illustrations), with which the collector can easily recognize and name the watermarks in his notes, it would be superfluous to repeat here the earlier presentation.

Most watermarks can be found running in any direction. Contrary to the custom of stamp collectors, we have not paid any attention to this fortuitousness, which would give us eight varieties instead of one for every alphabetical watermark, with the single exception of the pattern of wavy lines from the Reichs printery, which occurs diagonally as well as horizontally (or vertically). This is no caprice in laying the paper [in the press]; these are different papers, which were prepared using different dandy rollers. But as a rule only one sort is used for any given note.

The reader will often find the word "Fabrik-Wz" [factory watermark] or "Normal-Wz" [normal watermark] given in the catalog. This is the mark

of quality prescribed for paper factories, which had to be used in the form of a watermarked text on sheets of writing paper, in the center of one half of each double sheet. In complete form it ran something like "NORMAL 4 b/ PATENTPAPIERFABRIK HOHENOFEN". That sort of writing paper was often used for the smaller editions of notgeld. In those cases only a few notes contained a few letters; most of the notes contain no watermark, and a whole row of notes is needed to show the complete text. But no one tries to do that, although the attempt is made to find a note which allows the company name to be recognized. The previously used description "mit u. ohne Wz." [with and without watermarks] is false in these cases, but in many cases the catalog may still say "ohne Wz." [without watermarks] where in actuality such a normal watermark exists of which up to now we haven't found a letter. We request supplementary descriptions, as likewise where the catalog has completely omitted a watermark. In these cases the author had not yet seen the note in question.

WERTBEZEICHNUNG

The *denomination* is given in the catalog as it appears on the note and therefore sometimes reads 50 pfg, sometimes 0.50 M or 1/2 mark. When notes have both readings, 50 pfg and 1/2 mark, the second form is omitted as not corresponding to the way we speak; otherwise it might erroneously be concluded that two different notes existed.

WERTZIFFERN

Except in the series notes, where many notes of the same sort are listed, the catalog contains a corresponding number of denominations to make it easier for the collector to underline the ones he possesses. Where denominations are in parentheses it means that it is likely that this value also existed but that specimens have not yet been found.

ZIFFERNTYPE I & II

Numeral types I and II have already been explained... under "KONTROLL-ZIFFER". The two types occur together, particularly in the printings from the Flemming-Weskott Company (Glogau-Berlin).

POSTSCRIPT

Although the appearance of another edition cannot be counted on, the editor and only author of this sixth edition, Dr. Arnold Keller, Triftstrasse 64, Berlin-Wittenau, requests that he be sent reports of additional details, corrections, and suggestions for improvement, as well as reports of issues completely unknown up to now. Such completions could then be published in a periodical or a supplement might even be published like the one for the catalog "Serienscheine".

Berlin-Wittenau, End of September, 1954
Dr. Arnold Keller .

NEW ISSUES WITH ASSIGNED YEOMAN NUMBERS

(The catalog numbers assigned to new issue coin listings published here are supplied and copyrighted by Western Publishing Co., Inc., Whitman Coin Products, Racine, Wisc., U.S.A. No further use of these numbers in any other publication is authorized.)

* Collectors' Coins

ARGENTINA

- Y56 50 Pesos 1979, Copper-Aluminum-Nickel
- Y57 100 Pesos 1979, Copper-Aluminum-Nickel
- Y56-57: Centennial Conquest of Patagonia

BANGLADESH

- Y10 10 Poisha 1977, Aluminum (23mm, scalloped planchet)
- Y11 25 Poisha 1977, Cupro-Nickel (18.5mm)
- Y12 50 Poisha 1977, Cupro-Nickel (21.5mm)
- (Y11-12 have been renumbered from earlier listings)

BULGARIA

- * Y92 20 Leva 1979, .900 Silver (42mm), Centennial of Sofia as Capital

ISLE OF MAN

- * Y35 25 Pence 1979, Cupro-Nickel, Earls of Darby
- * Y35a 25 Pence 1979, Silver, Earls of Darby

POLAND

- * Y103 100 Zlotych 1979, .625 Silver (32mm), Environment Protection (Chamois)

ILLUSTRATION OF DIFFICULTY IN IDENTIFYING IRANIAN 1/4 ASHRAFIS

by Joel Hettger, Arlington, Virginia, NI #1515



The above drawing (about 20x) represents a 1/4 Ashrafi of either Shah Isma'il I or Shah Tahmasp I (c. early 1500's).

In Farahbaksh's *Iranian Hammered Coinage 1500-1879* it states that coins of Shah Isma'il were struck in Nakhchavan, but Farahbaksh does not delineate mint towns for Tahmasp except to say "the gold and silver coins were struck in almost every important town". Identifying and attributing 1/4 ashrafis is unusually difficult because many times the date and mint are often missing. The coin above was struck off-center, accounting for the area devoid of legend.

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION

(Only coins grading FINE or better are being listed in this continuing inventory of the NI REFERENCE COLLECTION. Members desiring to borrow coins from the collection for research purposes, lecture use, non-competitive displays, or any other reasons, may do so by paying postage and insurance both directions.)

(Coins in the collection which are UNCIRCULATED are underlined.)

GREAT BRITIAN (Continued from last month): Y18.1 - 1860, 1862, 1863 no die nos., 1865, 1872; Y18.4 - 1890, 1893; Y20 - 1887, 1889; Y22 - 1888; Y26 - 1887; Y32 - Complete; Y33 - 1897, 1899, 1900, 1901; Y34 - 1895 thru 1900, 1901 (need varieties); Y35 - 1899, 1901; Y37 - 1899; Y38 - 1899; Y46 - Complete; Y47 - 1902 high horizon, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1910; Y48 - 1902 normal horizon, 1903, 1904, 1906, 1907, 1909, 1910; Y49 - 1902, 1908, 1909, 1910; Y50 - 1907, 1908, 1909; Y60 - Complete; Y61 - 1917, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1927; Y62 - 1928, 1929, 1930, 1934, 1935, 1936; Y63 - 1912, 1912H, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1926 old head, 1927; 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1935, 1936; Y65 - 1911, 1912, 1914 thru 1920; Y65a - 1920 thru 1925, 1926 modified effigy; Y66 - 1911, 1916, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1923, 1924; Y67 - 1911, 1913, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1926; Y68 - 1913, 1917, 1918; Y69 - 1918; Y70 - 1931 thru 1936; Y71 - 1928, 1935; Y72 - 1928, 1929, 1932 thru 1936; Y73 - 1928, 1931, 1935; Y74 - 1929, 1931, 1933, 1936; Y78 - 1925; Y82 - Complete; Y83 - 1938 thru 1948; Y84 - Complete; Y85 - Complete; Y86 - 1937, 1938, 1940 thru 1943; Y87 - Complete; Y88 - Complete; Y89 Complete except 1940; Y90 - 1937, 1939, 1941 thru 1946; Y91 - 1937, 1939, 1941 thru 1946; Y95 thru Y99 - Complete; Y104 & Y105 - Complete; Y106 - 1949; Y107 - 1949, 1950, 1951; Y108 thru Y112 - Complete; Y114 - 1951; Y116 thru Y120 - Complete; Y122 thru Y124 - Complete; Y127 - Complete; Y128 - 1954 thru 1966, 1967 broad rim, 1967 narrow rim; Y128 - 1961, 1962 thru 1967; Y129 - 1954 thru 1967; Y130 - 1954 thru 1967; Y131 - 1954 thru 1963, 1966; Y132 - 1954 thru 1958, 1962, 1963, 1965; Y133 - 1954 thru 1959, 1962 thru 1967; Y134 - 1954 thru 1967; Y136 - 1960; Y138 - 1965; Y139 - 1971, 1973, 1974; Y140 - 1971, 1973, 1976, 1977; Y141 - 1971; Y142 - 1968, 1969, 1970; Y143 - 1968, 1969, 1970, 1973; Y144 - 1969, 1976; Y146 - 1973; Y-T1 - 1899B.

GREECE: Y1 - 1869BB; Y6a - 1874a; Y16 - 1895A; Y17 - 1894A; Y18 - 1894A, 1895A; Y19 - 1912; Y20 - 1912; Y21 - 1912; Y24 - 1922; Y31 - 1926; Y32 - 1926, 1926B; Y33 - 1926, 1926B; Y34 - 1926; Y35 - 1930; Y38 - 1954; Y39 - 1954, 1959, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1969; Y40 - 1954, 1959, 1964, 1966; Y41 - 1954, 1962, 1964; Y42 - 1954, 1957, 1962; Y43 - 1957; Y44 - 1954; Y45 - 1959; Y46 - 1960; Y47 - 1963; Y48 - 1964; Y49 - 1966, 1970; Y50 - 1966, 1967; Y51 - 1966; Y52 - 1966; Y53 - 1968; Y58 - 1971, 1973; Y59 - 1971; Y60 - 1971; Y64 - 1973; Y65 - 1973; Y66 - 1973; Y67 - 1973; Y68 - 1973; Y70 - 1973.

GREECE - Crete: Y1.1 - 1901A.

GREENLAND: Y8 - 1926.

GUADELOUPE: Y1 - 1921; Y2 - 1903.

BOOK REVIEWS

ISLENZKAR MYNTIR (Icelandic Money), 1979 edition, by Finnur Kolbeinsson. 54pp, illus., 5" x 8" glossy paper, stiff grey paper cover. \$4.00 US airmail postpaid from the publisher: Atom, P. O. Box 123, Reykjavik, Iceland.

Written entirely in Icelandic, with valuations in that country's currency, this booklet is recognized as the standard catalogue for the valuation of the coins, tokens, medals and banknotes of Iceland, having been issued yearly since 1969.

The country's coinage, first issued in 1922, is catalogued by date and mintmark in 4 conditions from fine through uncirculated. A clear photograph of both sides of each type coin is given as well as the metal, weight, size in mm, and the mint that struck the coin. Die varieties are listed and many are illustrated by sketches or enlarged photos. A number of coins issued between 1922 and 1940 are virtually unknown in uncirculated condition. Valuations for some coins and notes, especially in the top grades, have been increased in the 1979 edition.

Seven pages are devoted to the country's tokens, the first of which was issued in 1846. The size in mm, the metal, and a photograph of both sides are given for each token as well as a single valuation.

Two pages are devoted to medals. The author classifies the 1930 two, five and ten kronur pieces as medals rather than coins.

The last half of the catalogue is devoted to the country's banknotes, starting with their first banknote issued in 1777. A photograph of the obverse of each type banknote is given as well as the size in cm, the color and valuation. One valuation is given for each note issued previous to 1948 and two valuations are given for each note issued from 1948 to date.

Recent uncirculated sets of Iceland's coins, as well as current notes, are available from Atom as well as circulated specimens of older coins. Current coins include 1, 5, 10 and 50 kronur and current notes include 500, 1000 and 5000 kronur.

Reviewed by Jerry Remick

Question: What is a "stambul"?

Answer: A "stambul" was a local name for an Ottoman coin called a Zer (Zar)-mahub, so called because it was struck in Stamboul, the Turkish (earlier Byzantine) part of Constantinople. The mint or Darphane, is still there, as it was even in Byzantine times. The coin was of gold weighing about 40 grains (2-1/2 grams). The term is not used in modern books, though there is a mahbub.

I. C. G. Campbell, NI #LM12

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

W. R. Reeves, Bia-Grab, Grabben Gullen, Via Crookwell, N.S.W., Australia 2580: I want STRAITS SETTLEMENTS Y23, PAPAU NEW GUINEA Y8, Y11a and MAURITIUS Y17, Y18. Have many other world coins to swap for them including WESTERN SAMOA Proof Tala's.

MAJ Joseph E. Boling, P. O. Box 16097, Indianapolis, IN 46216: This is my new address as of 25 October 1979 for those wanting to correspond.

W. R. Reeves, Bia-Grab, Grabben Gullen, Via Crookwell, N.S.W., Australia 2580: WANTED -- Australian POW INTERNMENT CAMP TOKENS. Also want early AUSTRALIAN BANKNOTES. Will swap Australian Y49-1977 UNC for Canada \$1 coins.

Ingeborg Hoffman, 84.Baring Road, Cowes, Isle of Wight, PO31 8DW, England: WANTED - Albania Y2 1926R VF & Btr., Y6 1927R 1927V 1928R VF & Btr., Y7 1926R 1927R 1928R VF & Btr., Y8 1926R 1926R Star 1927V VF & Btr., Y27 0.05 Lek CUA1 1941 VF & Btr., Australia Y4 Florin 1910, EF and VF.

IDENTIFICATION, Please?

September Propaganda Note

The following information was received from Herbert A. Friedman, an expert on World War II propaganda currency, concerning the note featured in the September issue IDENTIFICATION, Please? column:

"During WWII, a great number of banknotes were produced with propaganda messages. Some of the items parodied were American one, five and ten dollars bills, British one pound notes, Japanese ten yen notes and Germany military 50 pfennig notes.

Banknotes were considered ideal for propaganda purposes since they were almost always picked up, while an obvious enemy message might be ignored through patriotism or fear (in some theatres of war, possession of enemy propaganda was considered a traitorous act).

Since I have written about a dozen articles on this field, most probably still available from the publishers of the various numismatic magazines, I will just give a very brief history of the note illustrated in the September issue of NI.

Back in November 1970, I wrote an articles for *COINS* entitled "Propaganda Currency". In that article I illustrated a notes similar to that owned by Mr. Orlowski. His is I6 (Italy #6), mine was I5 (Italy #5). I stated at that time: 'These ten dollar parodies were dropped within days after the Allied landing on Sicily. The variety I/5 was found in an open field near Gela on July 14th, 1943.'

There are at least eight different types of ten dollar bills known at the present. It is believed all of the ten dollar notes were dropped on Sicily by the Germany military. Some two dollar bills with similar messages were dropped later on the Italian mainland."

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